Thai SOLT I

Module 1 Lesson 2

Greetings and Introductions

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Thai SOLT I

Objectives **Module 1**

Lesson 2

At the end of this lesson, the students will be able to accomplish greetings and introductions. Under this Terminal Learning Objective the students will be able to:

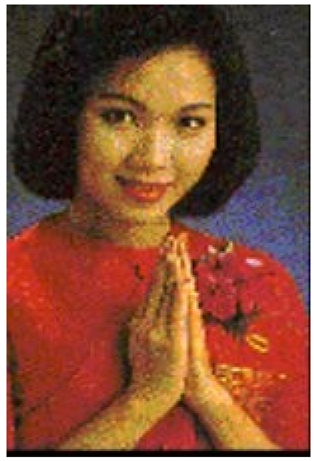
1. **Greet others.** This task will include:
    - How to use appropriate greetings both for a formal and an informal situation, observing the rules of politeness.
    - Greet superiors and guests

2. **Introduce yourself.** This task will include:
    - Pronounce common names
    - Ask and tell names

3. **Introduce others**. This task will include:
    - Ask and answer questions about other people

4. **Exchange social courtesies**. This task will include:
    - Tell where you are from
    - Ask another person where he/she is from
    - Talk about courtesy visits to Thailand

5. **Extend invitations**. This task will include:
    - Extend and accept invitations
    - Ask and answer questions of other's well-being.



Greeting & Leave-taking

> *Tip of the Day*
>
> Thais use □□□□□□ much less frequently than Westerners use "hello" or "good morning".
> The passing-on-the-street greeting is more often just a smile for casual acquaintances.
> In an informal spoken Thai it is often abbreviated to □□□□□□. The expression is also used when saying goodbye.

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
(How are you?)

A: □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (Hello. How are you?)

B: □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ (I'm fine. Thank you.)

Exercise 1

The class will take turns in providing the formal greetings to the instructor and classmates using the correct form. Wait for their responses. (Name signs should be displayed on students' desks until they know each other's name.)

Example:

[illegible]: [illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible]

Greeting between friends we often make remarks like:

(1) A: [illegible] (Where have you been?)

B: [illegible] (Doing personal business)

(2) A: [illegible] (Where have you been all this time?)

B: [illegible] [illegible] (Busy lately, how about you?)

(3) A: [illegible] (Are you all right?)
[illegible] (What's up?)

B: [illegible] (so so, or ok)

The above questions do not necessarily demand a truthful or factual answer. Things to remember are that [illegible] or [illegible] is just a standardized formula- not an attempt to break the individual's privacy.

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

Students will take turns in greeting one another informally. Afterwards, pairs will switch with one another until all have had the chance to exchange greetings.

Example:

เจมส์ : ไปไหนมา สมชาย

สมชาย: ไปธุระมา

Example:

เจมส์ : เป็นยังไงบ้าง ธีระ

ธีระ : เรื่อย ๆ

Exercise 3
Greet your classmates informally by using different forms of greetings according to the patterns above. Wait for their responses. Change roles and let your partner do the asking.

Example 1.

เดวิด : เป็นยังไงบ้างคุณแดง

แดง: สบายดีครับ แล้วคุณล่ะ

เดวิด : เรื่อย ๆครับ

Example 2.

เดวิด : ไปไหนมา สมชาย

สมชาย: ไปธุระมา แล้วคุณล่ะ หายไปไหนตั้งนาน

เดวิด : ตอนนี้งานยุ่ง

Exercise 4 (Pair Work)
The situation is that you are in an office and you meet Colonel Suthee who is of a senior status and you are not. You have not seen him for a

while. Exchange greetings using the appropriate forms of greetings. Afterwards, reverse roles so that both students can assume the senior and junior status.

Example:

You: □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□

(Hello Sir, I haven’t seen you for quite a while. How are you?)

Colonel: □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

(I am fine but busy lately. I often go on TDY.)

Leave-taking
Informally, Thai goodbyes do not require excuses. The person who is leaving simply states that he/she is leaving by such expressions like:

□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ (I) haveto go now.

These may or may not be followed by □□□□□□. The other person might reply:

□□□□□□(□□□)□□□□□□□ See you later.

Exercise 5 (Pair Work)
The situation is that you run into a friend at the PX. You don’t have time to talk but you can say hello and goodbye. Reverse roles afterwards. Pairs of students will exchange one partner so that multiple combinations are possible. Use as many forms as possible.

In **formal** situations, if the people are not close friends, especially when the person leaving is junior to the host and he has to leave early, he/she may use the expression:

□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□
May I excuse myself. (accompanied by a □□□□)

The other person may reply:

□□□□□□□ (Please do)

Exercise 6
You are invited to a promotion party of your Thai liaison officer. You have to leave early before the party ends. Say goodbye to the host.

Self-Introducing

It is not common for the Thai people to self-introduce or to inquire about someone's name in his/her presence. Normally this should be done by a third person. However, introduction plays a rather small part in Thai culture. There is no compelling need for people in the same room or even the same group to be formally introduced.

Introduction is necessary when you especially want two people to get to know each other, or to pay their respect (such as to your parents, your boss, the host, etc). In doing so the lower-status person is addressed first.

Example:

[illegible]: [illegible] [illegible]
(Khun Daeng, this is my father.)

Then the person will [illegible] with or without saying [illegible] / [illegible], and the second person will return the [illegible], but if the first person is very junior (like a child or subordinate) a nod or a smile is sufficient.

Ask somebody's name and say your own

[illegible]
(What's your name?)

[illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible]

Ask somebody's last name and say your own

[illegible]
(What's your last name?)

[illegible]: [illegible]

□□□□: □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□

Exercise 7 (Pair Work)

The situation is that you are meeting a new classmate for the first time. After the appropriate greeting, ask your classmate his/her name and tell him/her your name, too. Afterwards, the pairs will break up and reform with different members to reinforce the task.

Example:

[illegible]: [illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible]

Exercise 8 (Pair Work)

Ask your classmate the name of someone else in the room. After you hear the name, ask him/her to write it on a piece of paper. Take turns until you cover all of the students. Let's see how well those names can be written in Thai!

<u>Introduce Others</u>

Example:

[illegible]: [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible]

Exercise 9

Introduce your wife or your friend to your Thai friend at a party.

Exchange Social Courtesies

Ask somebody's birthplace and state your own

□□□□□□□□□□(□□□□□)□□□□
(What is your nationality?)

Dang: □□□□□□□□□□(□□□□□)□□□□

David: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
(Where are you from?)

Dang: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

David: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
(What are you doing here in Thailand?)

Dang: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

David: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

Exercise 10 (Pair Work)
Each pair will spend about five minutes together before changing into a new pairing. After appropriate introductions, tell your partner where you are from and ask him/her where he/she is from. Change pairs so that everyone gets a chance to interview each other.

Exercise 11 (Pair Work)

Each student chooses a name of a country from the world map below and writes his/her name and the name of the country (in Thai) he/she selected on a card. Display the card in front of him/her so that everybody can see. Students pair up and one student asks his/her partner where one of the classmates is from. The partner answers and asks the same question about another classmate.

Exercise 12

Ask your partner where someone on the map on the next page is from. Your partner will answer.

Example:

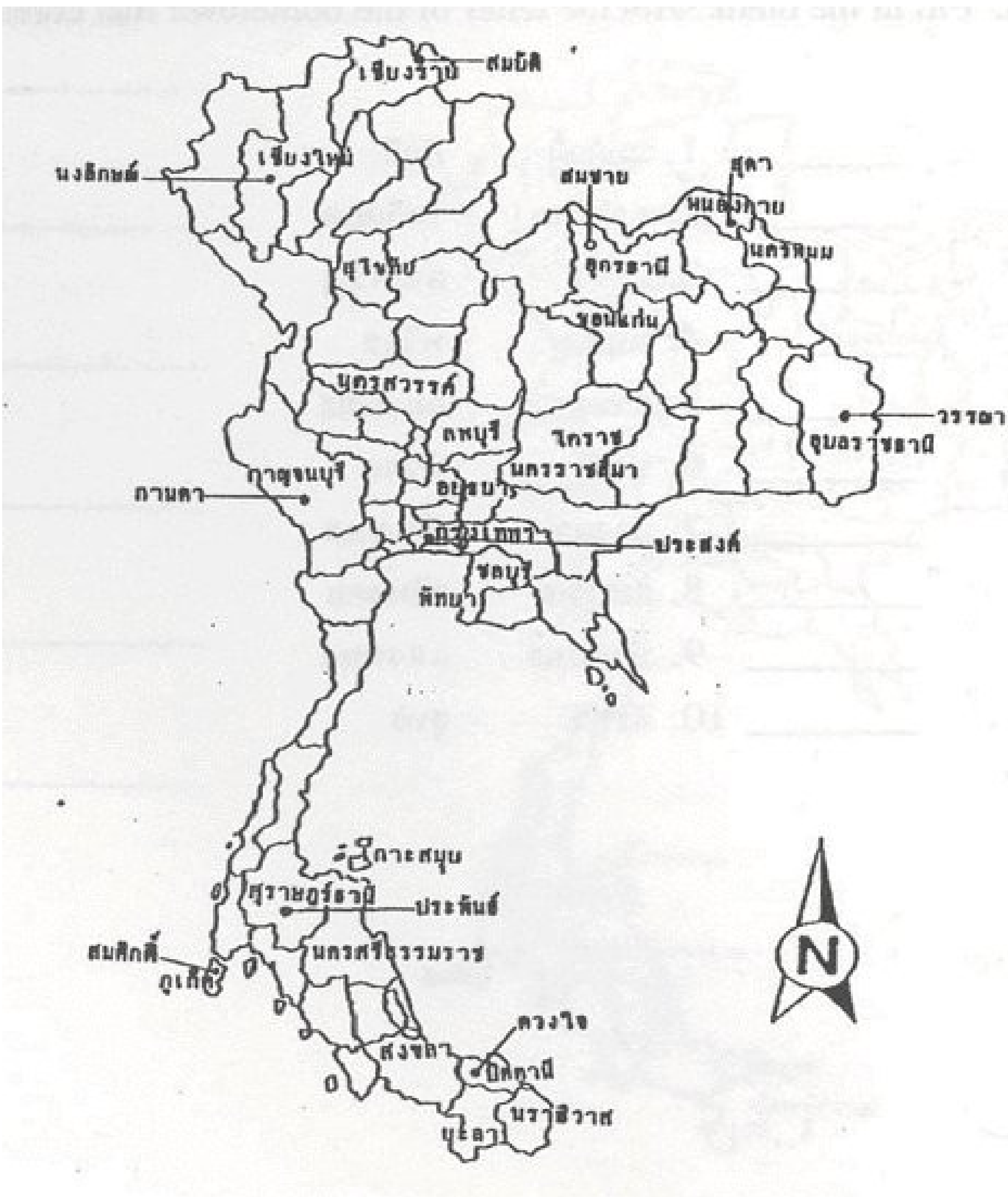
A: [illegible]

B: [illegible]

A: [illegible]

B: [illegible]

Change roles and let your partner do the asking.


เชียงราย
สมบัติ
เชียงใหม่
นงลักษณ์
สมชาย
สุดา
หนองคาย
นครพนม
อุดรธานี
ขอนแก่น
สุโขทัย
นครสวรรค์
ลพบุรี
โคราช
นครราชสีมา
อุบลราชธานี
วรรณา
กาญจนบุรี
กานดา
อยุธยา
กรุงเทพฯ
ประสงค์
ชลบุรี
พัทยา
เกาะสมุย
สุราษฎร์ธานี
ประพันธ์
นครศรีธรรมราช
สมศักดิ์
ภูเก็ต
สงขลา
ดวงใจ
ปัตตานี
นราธิวาส
ยะลา
N

Exercise 13

You (a Thai) and your partner (an American) ask each other where you are from and talk about a courtesy visit to Thailand. Change roles.

Example:

Thai: คุณเดวิดมาจากไหนครับ

American: ผมมาจากฟอร์ตแบร็ก รัฐนอร์ทแคโรไลน่าครับ

Thai: คุณมาท□□อะไรที่เมืองไทยครับ

American: ผมมาฝึกคอบร้าโกลด์ครับ

<u>Accept/Decline Invitations</u>

Example 1.

สมบุญ: ไปกินข้าวเย็นที่บ้านผมไหมเย็นนี้
ผมอยากจะแนะน□□ให้คุณรู้จักครอบครัวผมด้วย

จอห์น : ขอบคุณครับ ยินดีครับ

Example 2.

สมบุญ: ไปดูมวยไทยกันไหม

จอห์น : ขอโทษจริงๆครับ วันนี้ผมต้องรีบกลับบ้าน

สมบุญ: ไม่เป็นไรครับ วันหลังก็ได้

Exercise 14
(Role-play)

A) Somsak invites James to a dinner at his place after work. James accepts the invitation.

B) James invites Somsak to a Thai boxing after work. Somsak makes a polite decline.

Exercise 15 (Pair Work)
The situation is that you are meeting your point of contact (POC) for the first time. You want to get to know your partner better. After appropriate greetings/introductions, invite him/her for a meal and your partner will respond to your invitation. Reverse roles so that both students can invite and respond.

Exercise 16 (Group Work)
The class will work together as a group while the instructor facilitates the activity. The situation is that it has been a difficult week in the Thai class, but highly successful. You have decided that a party at your house is the correct way to end the week. Stand up, go around the class, and invite each one of your classmates to your house. Your classmates will respond to your invitation.

Exercise 17 (Group Work)
The situation is that you have been invited to your co-worker's home. He is a Sergeant who works with you at the office. Introduce yourself to your co-worker's wife and greet her. Tell her who you are and where you are from. Your partner will play the role of the host. Exchange roles.

Example:

Sergeant: [illegible]

You: [illegible]

Sergeant's wife: [illegible]

You: [illegible]

Sergeant's wife: [illegible]

You: [illegible]

Sergeant's wife: [illegible]

You: [illegible]

Exercise 18 (Group Work)
After dinner, you pay a compliment to the Sergeant’s wife for the delicious meal. Since it is late at night and you have a PT test coming up tomorrow morning, say goodbye to the host.

Example:

You: อาหารอร่อยมากครับ ขอบคุณครับ

Sergeant’s wife: ไม่เป็นไรค่ะ

You: ผมต้องขอตัวก่อนนะครับ

Sergeant’s wife: โอกาสหน้าเชิญใหม่นะคะ

You: ขอบคุณครับ สวัสดีครับ

Sergeant: พบกันใหม่พรุ่งนี้ครับ

You: ครับ สวัสดีครับ

Normal word order in Thai is subject + verb + object.

Example: □□□□□ + □□□ + □□□□
Thai people + eat + rice.

The negative is formed by adding the word '□□□' in front of the main verb or adjective:

Example: □□□ + □□□□□□□ + □□□□□□□□□
He + doesn't like + Thai food.

To convert a statement into a question simply add a question word at the end:

Example 1: □□□□□□□□ I'm fine.

□□□□□□□□□□□□□ How are you?

Example 2: □□□□□□□□□□□ Ms. Suda will come.

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Is Ms. Suda coming?

A common way of rendering "Yes" or "No" in answering a question is merely
to repeat the verb on its own for the affirmative or the verb preceded by the
negative word: "□□□" for the negative:

Question: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□ Is Ms. Suda in?

Affirmative: □□□□ □□□□ Yes, she's in.

Negative: □□□□□□□ □□□□ No, she's **not** in.

Question Words

□□□ / □□□□ is generally used for a direct question concerning something in the present or future.

Example:

□□□□□	Is it good?
□□□□□□□	Are you going?

(When you use [illegible] , the person who asks the question has no idea if
the answer is going to be ‘yes’ or ‘no’).

[illegible]/ [illegible] / [illegible]

similar in use to [illegible] but

a) it is seeking confirmation, or expressing the speaker’s surprise.

[illegible]	Are you sure it’s good?
[illegible]	Are you going? (to make sure the other person is going)

b) used in negative questions.

[illegible]	You don’t think it’s good, huh?
[illegible]	Aren’t you going?

c) if it comes in the middle of a sentence usually means ‘or’.

[illegible] … going **or** not going.

d) You will often hear [illegible] / [illegible] (corrupt form of [illegible]) as a single word response to a statement; in such situations it can be translated as *Oh!*, *Really?*.

[illegible] / [illegible] / [illegible] “how?”

[illegible]	How are things?
[illegible]	How are we going?

In normal speech, [illegible] is shortened to [illegible] (the low tone changes to a level tone. The final **ng** in the first syllable and initial **r** in the second syllable are assimilated into a **ng** sound). In fact, when greeting each other informally, Thais will often go a step further and say simply, [illegible].

อะไร	"what?"
เขาชื่ออะไร	What's his name?
คุณเป็นคน (ชาติ)อะไร	What's your nationality?

To answer such questions, substitute ‘อะไร ’ with the appropriate word:

เขาชื่อจอห์น	His name is John.
ผมเป็นคนอเมริกัน	I’m American.

ที่ไหน ไหน “where?”

ไปไหนมา	Where have you been?
เขาอยู่ (ที่) ไหน	Where is he?

Exercise 1

Write the appropriate questions or comments for the following statements:

1. เขาสบายดี
2. เรื่อยๆครับ
3. ผมไปธุระมา
4. ผมชื่อสมชายครับ
5. ดิฉันมาจากโคราชค่ะ
6. เขาเป็นคนอังกฤษ
7. ผมมาฝึกคอบร้าโกลด์ครับ
8. ขอโทษจริงๆครับ ผมงานยุ่งมาก
9. ยินดีที่ได้รู้จักครับ
10. แล้วพบกันใหม่

Pronouns

There are many more pronouns in Thai than in English; the correct choice will depend on such factors as the relative status and degree of intimacy between speakers. For the western learner, however, it is quite possible to use Thai effectively with a limited number of pronouns, the most common of which are:

Number Person	Singular			Plural
	Female	Male	Neutral	
1st	□□□□□ □□□□	□□		□□□
2nd			□□□	
3rd			□□□ □□□□	

Unlike western languages, the word for ‘I’ varies according to the gender of the speaker; of the two female forms, □□□□ is the less formal. However, Thais frequently omit pronouns altogether when it is clear from the context who is speaking, being addressed or being referred to. The pronoun has been omitted in Thai to make it sound more natural:

English: What’s your name?
Thai: (□□□) □□□□ □□□□
Literal translation: (you) name what

English: My name is Peter.
Thai: (□□) □□□□ □□□□□□□
Literal translation: (I) name Peter

Adjectives as verbs

1. Adjectives in Thai occur after the noun.

English: beautiful eyes
Thai: □□ □□□
Literal translation: eyes beautiful

2. When an adjective is used in a sentence:

English:	I am <u>fine</u>.
Thai:	□□ □□□□□□
Literal translation:	I fine.

The verb ‘to be’ is not required in front of the adjective as in English. Therefore, the word □□□□□□ can be thought of as meaning both ‘fine’ and ‘to be fine’.

Main Sentence Structures in the Lesson

Thai: □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□
Literal translation: you fine question word polite particle
Actual translation: How are you?

Thai: □□ □□□□□□ □□□□
Literal translation: I fine polite particle
Actual translation: I’m fine.

Thai: □□□ □□□□ □□□□
Literal translation: you name what
Actual translation: What’s your name?

Thai: □□ □□□□ □□□□□
Literal translation: I name John
Actual translation: My name is John.

Thai: □□□ □□ □□□ (□□□□□□) □□□
Literal translation: you come from (country) where
Actual translation: Where are you from?

Thai: □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□
Literal translation: I come from America polite particle
Actual translation: I came from America.

Thai: □□□ □□□□ □□ (□□□□) □□□□
Literal translation: you be person (nationality) what
Actual translation: What is your nationality?

Thai: □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□

Literal translation: I be person American
Actual translation: I’m American.

Thai: □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□
Literal translation: you come do what at
Thailand
Actual translation: What are you doing in Thailand?

Thai: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Literal translation: I come train Cobra Gold
Actual translation: I'm here for the Cobra Gold Exercise.

Thai: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Literal translation: go eat lunch together question word
Actual translation: Shall we go to lunch together?

Reduplication

You will often hear words spoken twice in Thai, e.g. [illegible] [illegible]. Generally, the reduplication does not significantly change the meaning; it simply sounds more natural and has an emphatic effect. Here are some examples:

[illegible]	Could I have a cold beer?
[illegible]	It's near the school.
[illegible]	It's really expensive.

Tense Form

There may not be any true tense marker in Thai but the language is quite rich in aspect markers, which provide details about the status of the event, whether it is going on, has come to a conclusion just recently or some time ago. The following are aspect markers frequently used in the language. Notice that some occur before a verb and some occur after the entire verb phrase.

Status of the event	Phrase	Meaning
Future	[illegible]	Where will you go?
Immediate Future	[illegible]	He's about to leave.
Progressive	[illegible] [illegible]	He is talking. He's still here.
Completive	[illegible] [illegible]	Where have you been? He's already gone.
Experential & Completive	[illegible]	He used to be a teacher.

Vocabulary **Module 1 Lesson 2**

[illegible]	return home
[illegible]	to excuse oneself (with respect to an invitation), to beg off
[illegible]	to apologize, excuse me, I beg your pardon
[illegible]	thank you
[illegible]	family
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]	polite particles; yes
[illegible]	you, or used before a name as a title of respect or politenesss
[illegible]	keep busy with work
[illegible]	will, shall (precede the verb to indicate future tense)
[illegible]	from
[illegible]	nationality
[illegible]	name, first name
[illegible]	nickname
[illegible]	to do
[illegible] [illegible]	Where?
[illegible]	personal business
[illegible]	last name
[illegible]	to introduce one person to another
[illegible]...	to be stationed at ([illegible] : to be fixed, steady, regular,staple)
[illegible]	How are you? (informal)
[illegible]	go
[illegible]...[illegible]	Go….. together? (an invitation)
[illegible]	goodbye
[illegible]	Where have you been?
[illegible]	send regards to (literal meaning: to entrust one’s regard to..)
[illegible]	to exercise, to train
[illegible]([illegible])[illegible]	see you again
[illegible]	Thai boxing
[illegible]	come
[illegible]	long time no see ([illegible] emphatic particle, more formal than [illegible])

[illegible]	you’re welcome, it doesn’t matter, never mind
[illegible]	to be delighted

Vocabulary **Module 1 Lesson 2**

[illegible]	it’s a pleasure to meet you
[illegible]	to hurry
[illegible]	to know, to get acquainted
[illegible]	so so, ok
[illegible]	days in the future
[illegible]	fine
[illegible]	good morning / afternoon / evening; hello; goodbye
[illegible]	a little bit, a little while
[illegible]	question word
[illegible]	Where have you been all this time? ([illegible] emphatic particle)
[illegible]	question word
[illegible]	would like to
[illegible]	delicious
[illegible]	to be out of town (outside of its capital)
[illegible]	What?
[illegible]	food
[illegible]	please come again (literal meaning: next chance invited again)

Name

First Names. Thais refer to one another by using the first name “□□□□”: for example, Mr. John or Miss Jane instead of the last name “□□□□□□□”. In Thailand “□□□□” is used both informally and for official purposes. For example, the Thai Prime Minister is often referred to by his first name.

“□□□□” is usually used with the title “□□□” (Mr., Mrs., or Miss). It is important to note that while it is polite to address others as □□□, it would be a mistake to introduce yourself using the honorific □□□. Just introduce yourself by saying, “Hello my name is Jim (or SFC Jim).” This is an easy rule to remember because in English we do not say, “Hello my name is Mr. Jim.”

Military Rank. The Thai military people you meet may address you by your rank or by position e.g. company commander or team sergeant, followed by your first name.

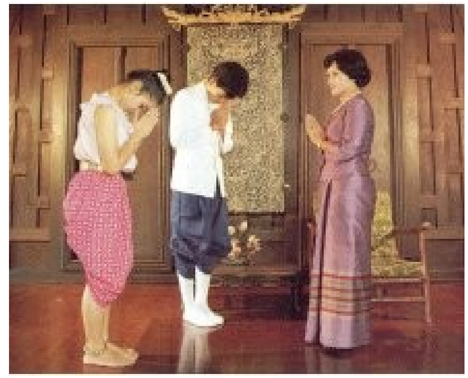
Kin terms. Kin terms are frequently preceded by “□□□” to express politeness, e.g. “□□□□□□: father” and “□□□□□□: mother”. Thai people will address unrelated elders as “□□□ / □□ : uncle” or “□□□ / □□□ : aunt” as a sign of respect. You will also hear Thai people address each other as “□□□ or □□□□” or terms which reflect their relationship such as □□□ (teacher),□□□ (doctor), or □□□□□□□ (professor).

Nicknames. Most Thais are given a short, one-syllable nickname at birth, “□□□□□□□□”, that is used among relatives and friends. Some of the common nicknames have meaning, e.g. □□□□: sugar cane, □□: bird, some have no meaning, e.g. □□□□ □□□□. You may take it as an indicator that you are working well with your Thai counterparts, if they give you a nickname.

Greeting Word:

□□□□□□ is a formal way of greeting which can be used at any time of the day, as well as when taking leave. It is used when meeting somebody for the first time. With this greeting, the junior (by age or status) usually salutes the senior by placing his hands palm to palm and raising them toward his face while slightly bowing. This salute is

called □□□□. Customarily, the senior will return the □□□□ with his hands raised not as high as the junior’s and without bowing. Different levels of respect are shown by levels in the lowering of the head, i.e., the further the head comes down to meet the thumbs, the more respect is shown.



Like Americans, the Thai people also use polite greeting phrases. For example, when an American asks, “How are you?” or “How’s it going?” they usually don’t expect much more than a one or two word response. So when a Thai asks “□□□□□□□□□□□□□□”, “□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□”, “□□□□□□□” or “□□□□□□□□□□□” you do not need to give elaborate responses.

Final note: These phrases are used between equals or initiated by higher ranking persons with lower. It would not be a good idea to address a higher ranking person in this way. Use the always safe, “□□□□□□□”

Polite Particles: □□□□ □□□ □□

The ‘polite particles’ □□□□ □□□ □□ are added to the end of statements and questions to make the speaker’s words sound more polite. Male speakers use □□□□ (informal use □□) at the end of both statements and questions, while females use □□□

(informal use □□□) at the end of statements and □□ (informal, use □□□) after questions. Be advised that Thai males will often shorten the word □□□□ to □□□.

□□□□ (informal use □□), □□□ (informal use □□□) is also used as an affirmative response to a yes / no question- roughly equivalent to "yes" in English. However, they cannot be used exactly the same way as "yes" in English. By responding with □□□□ or □□□, they are saying, "Yes, I agree". You should be very careful about asking a Thai a negative question such as:

"Yesterday you didn't go there, did you?" "□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□"

If he went he would probably reply:

"Yes, I went." "□□□□□□"

Which is quite straight forward, but if he did not go he will probably merely say:

"Yes, I did not go." "□□□□"

□□ You will hear Thais use the word □□ very frequently at the end of statements to express politeness and a mild excuse. There is no single adequate English translation but it means something like *Right?, O.K? or … you know*. It is the kind of word that you will get a feel for by listening to Thais.
Female speakers use □□□□ and male speakers use □□□□□□.

Example: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
(Excuse me,) I have to go now.

As in many languages, different shades of meaning are represented in Thai by different sentence patterns or particles. The use of particles in the Thai language is a communicative skill, which requires a great deal of exposure to the language and trial and error practice. A recommendation is, when in doubt, to resort to the more polite or formal form rather than risk being discourteous.

Activity 1

The following is a list of Thai names. Write the last name for each Thai name.

(1) ปราณี นพวิชัย

(2) นฤมล ลิ้สมบูรณ์

(3) ดวงเดือน สูตะบุตร

(4) บุญช่วย อ่อนเรือง

(5) ช□□นาญ ศรีมงคล

Activity 2

Write the first name for each Thai name.

(1) ปราณี นพวิชัย

(2) นฤมล ลิ้สมบูรณ์

(3) ดวงเดือน สูตะบุตร

(4) บุญช่วย อ่อนเรือง

(5) ช□□นาญ ศรีมงคล

Activity 3

Listen to five short dialogues. Choose the statement that is true about each dialogue.

1. (a) They have not seen each other for a while.
   (b) They are from America.
   (c) Their hometown is Seoul.
   (d) Mr. Kim is inviting Miss Lee to a dinner.

2. (a) They are from the same place.
   (b) They are both married.
   (c) Both of them happen to have the same names.
   (d) They are going to lunch together.

3. (a) Mr. Sumeth is from Udorn.
   (b) Mr. Sumeth is sending his regards to Mr. Somsak.
   (c) Mr. Sumeth cannot accept the invitation.
   (d) Mr. Sumeth is introducing Mr.Somsak to a friend.

4. (a) They are at a post office.
   (b) Ms. Narumon and Ms. Duangjai are exchanging greetings.
   (c) Ms. Narumon is introduced to Ms. Duangjai.
   (d) Ms. Narumon cannot accept the invitation.

5. (a) They are talking about the dinner they are going to have together.
   (b) They are talking about Mr. John.
   (c) They are asking each other about their hometown.
   (d) They have the same first names.

Activity 4 (Pair Work)

A: You look only at chart A while your partner looks only at chart B. Your partner has the information you need to complete chart A. Ask him/her questions for the information you need to complete your chart. You have the information your partner needs to complete chart B. Answer his/her questions with the information you have on your chart.

A	
Name	Where from
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	

B: You look only at chart B while your partner looks only at chart A. Your partner has the information you need to complete chart B. Ask him/her questions and fill out the answers. You have the information your partner needs to complete chart A. Answer his/her questions with the information you have on your chart.

B	
Name	Where from
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]

Activity 5
The following text provides information about a Thai man. Read the text and write the correct answer to the questions in Thai.

ผมชื่อ สมมาตร สูตะบุตร ผมมาจากพัทยา จังหวัดชลบุรี พัทยาเป็น
เมืองท่า

(1) What is this person’s last name?

____

(2) What is this person’s first name?

____

(3) Where is his hometown?

____

Activity 6 (Pair Work)
Students will be given five minutes to create a dialogue in Thai using their assumed identities. Then, they will act out their dialogues in front of the class.

(1) A: Say hello. Say who you are.
B: Introduce yourself and say hello.
A: Ask where B is from.
B: Say where you are from. Ask where A is from.
A: Say where you are from.

(2) A: Say how are you to B. Say long time no see.
B: Say you are glad to see A.
A: Ask how has B been.
B: Say you have been well.
A: Ask how Mr. Sumeth is doing.
B: Say he is well.
A: You pay compliments to Mr. Sumeth . Say good-bye.
B: Say good-bye.

(3) A: Ask who the third person in the room is.
B: Say she is Miss Sunee.
A: Ask where she is from.
B: Say she is from Korat.

Activity 1

Listen as the instructor mentions different Thai greetings. Mark the correct English equivalents.

1. (a) Good-bye.
   (b) Glad to meet you.
   (c) How are you?

2. (a) Good morning.
   (b) How is it going these days?
   (c) Good to see you again!

3. (a) How do you do?
   (b) How is it going these days?
   (c) Long time no see.

4. (a) I am Thai.
   (b) Glad to meet you.
   (c) Good bye.

5. (a) I am from Haad Yai.
   (b) How is Haad Yai doing these days?
   (c) My name is Haad Yai.

Activity 2
Listen to a list of Thai participants in a swimming class. Check the names that have registered for this course.

Instructor's reading:
เกษม เรืองเดช บุญชู อ่อนเรือง ถนอม อัตถากร
สมัคร ลิ้สมบูรณ์ ชาติชาย ถนอมสัตย์ ดวงใจ นภาศัพท์
จันทนา รัตตกุล วราภรณ์ พานิชภัณฑ์ ประชาธิปัตย์ ภวภูตานนท์
ดวงเดือน กาญจนสุวรรณ

1. เกษม เรืองเดช	
2. ก□□ธร พึ่งประยูร	
3. สมชาติ ศรีสุข	
4. บุญชู อ่อนเรือง	
5. โกวิทย์ เทวีศรี	
6. ถนอม อัตถากร	
7. สมัคร ลิ้สมบูรณ์	
8. ชาติชาย ถนอมสัตย์	
9. สุนทร โสภิตกุล	
10.ดวงใจ นภาศัพท์	
11.จันทนา รัตตกุล	
12.นฤมล จันทนรังษี	
13.จินตนา สุขสถิตย์	
14.วราภรณ์ พานิช ภัณฑ์	
15.นงลักษณ์ พึ่งมี	

16.ประชาธิปัตย์ ภวภูตานนท์	
17.ดวงเดือน กาญจนสุวรรณ	

Activity 3

Your instructor will give you cards with your assumed identities written on them. You will introduce yourself and listen to your partner introduce him/herself.

Identities:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Model: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Now your instructor will ask you to form two circles, one inside the other and will assign partners. When you instructor says [illegible] – ‘begin’ the students of the outer circle start a conversation with their partners on the inner circle and introduce themselves. Then, the students of the inner circle introduce themselves. After the introduction is over, the students of the outer circle move one space clockwise and the activity starts again with a new partner.

Identities:

[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Activity 4

A) You are an interviewer. Walk around the classroom and interview three students. Ask them about their name, last name, and birthplace (city and state) according to the model.

Model:

- *[illegible]*
- *[illegible]*
- *[illegible]*
- *[illegible]*
- *[illegible]*
- *[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]*

B) The interviewer writes the answers on a sheet of paper.

C) The interviewer reports to the class the information he has using the following pattern: [illegible] [illegible]*[illegible]* [illegible] *[illegible] [illegible]*

D) The interviewer hangs the sheet on the board.

E) Another student plays the role of an interviewer and the process repeats. All the sheets on the board are compared.

Activity 5

You go to the Immigration Office in Bangkok to have your visa extended. An official is asking you for the information he needs to fill out the form. Write down the appropriate answers in the blank space provided.

Official: [illegible] [illegible]

You: ______________________

Official: [illegible]

You: ______________________

Official: [illegible]

You: ______________________

Official: [illegible]

You: ______________________

Official: [illegible]

You: ______________________

Activity 6

How would you introduce these people?

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Example: (a)

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Here are some of the words you will need:

[illegible] nationality
[illegible] birth place, home town
[illegible] English
[illegible] French

Activity 7 (Pair Work)

The class will be divided into pairs of students for the following activit ies. The situations are:

(1) You are attending a party at the American Ambassador's Residence in Bangkok. One of your friends, John Williams, wants to meet a person who speaks only Thai. Introduce your friend to the Thai man, Thanee.

(2) It is late in the evening and the party is drawing to the end. You and your friend say good-bye to the Thai man and leave.

(3) In the staircase, you run into a good Thai friend, Sommai. He does not speak English. Greet him in Thai and introduce your American friend to him.

(4) As you are taking your leave, your Thai friend invites you and your friend to his house. It is too late at night and you have to say no. Reject his invitation in a polite manner and say good-bye.

Activity 8

Listen to the instructor read the international news from a Thai radio station. Concentrate on the biographical and geographical names in the news and provide English equivalents. Can you guess the type of event and participating parties?

Greetings and Introductions
Thai SOLT I
Homework Module 1 Lesson 2

Activity 1
How many words from this lesson can you find here? (horizontal and vertical)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Activity 2
There are five English sentences below. You will now hear their Thai equivalents. Write the number of the Thai phrases next to the English sentences.

a) _________________Where have you been?

b) _________________ I'm fine.

c) _________________ How are you?

d) _________________ Hello.

e) _________________ So-so.

Greetings and Introductions
Thai SOLT I
Homework **Module 1 Lesson 2**

Activity 3
From the list below are phrases for greetings and for saying ‘good-bye’. Write an appropriate response to each phrase.

สวัสดีครับ สบายดีหรือครับ ______________________
เป็นยังไงบ้าง ______________________
หายไปไหนมาตั้งนาน ______________________
ไปไหนมา ______________________
ผมต้องขอตัวก่อนนะครับ ______________________
ไปก่อนนะ ______________________

Acitivity 4
1. Rearrange the following sentences to make your own dialogue by numbering the sentences from 1 to 4.

(a) เรื่อยๆ
(b) จะไปไหน
(c) เป็นยังไงบ้าง
(d) ไปธุระ

2. Read the dialogue and choose the appropriate response.

A: คุณชื่ออะไร
B: ผมชื่อไมเคิลครับ
A: คุณเป็นคนชาติอะไร
B: ____________

Responses:
(a) ผมเป็นคนอเมริกัน
(b) นามสกุลจอห์นสัน .
(c) ผมมาจากรัฐแคลิฟอร์เนีย
(d) สบายดี ขอบคุณครับ .

3. How will you respond when someone you know says the following sentences? Select appropriate responses.

A: นี่วราภรณ์ ภรรยาผม
B: ____________

Responses:
(a) ขอบคุณครับ
(b) สบายดีครับ
(c) ขอโทษครับ
(d) สวัสดีครับ ยินดีที่ได้รู้จัก

A: คุณเป็นคนชาติอะไร
B: ____________

Responses:
(a) ผมมาจากนิวยอร์ค
(b) ผมเป็นคนอังกฤษ
(c) ผมชื่อไมเคิล
(d) นามสกุลดักลาส

A: ผมต้องขอตัวก่อนนะครับ
B: ____________

Responses:
(a) เชิญครับ
(b) ขอโทษครับ
(c) สบายดีครับ
(d) ขอบคุณครับ

4. Mr. Sumeth is from Bangkok and Private Walker's hometown is Omaha, Nebraska. Write an appropriate response to each question in Thai.

(a) Mr. Sumeth: คุณมาจากเมืองอะไร
Private Walker: ____________________.

(b) Mr. Sumeth: โอมาฮาอยู่ที่ไหน
Private Walker: ____________________

(c) Private Walker: แล้วคุณล่ะครับ คุณมาจากไหน
Mr. Sumeth: ____________________

5. Answer each question with your own personal information in Thai.

(a) คุณชื่ออะไร

____

(b) คุณนามสกุลอะไร

____

(c) คุณมาจากไหน

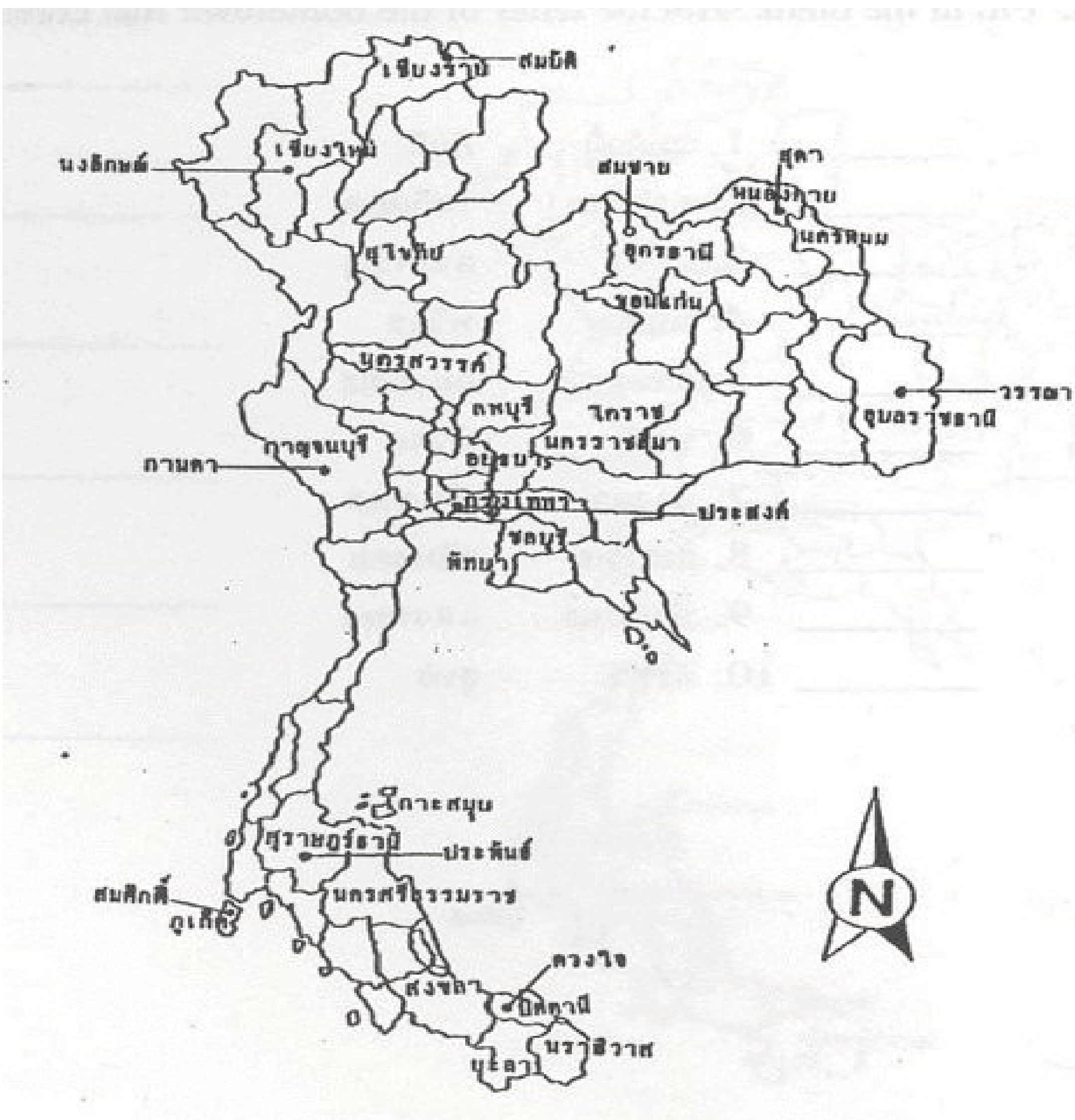
____

Activity 5

To be familiar with Thai names and last names: ชื่อ นามสกุล
Listen, look, and repeat.

Male	Female
สมศักดิ์ ภักดี	นฤมล ทวีสุข
ชาติชาย โสภิตกุล	กานดา อมรพันธ์
ด□□รง ตันเจริญ	ดวงตา เรืองเดช
ประพันธ์ แสงทอง	บุญศรี บัวคง
สมชาติ ธนะรัชต์	ศรีสมบูรณ์ ศรีมงคล
เฉลิมพล เดชกล้า	ศิริพร สุทธิ
เอกภพ อุดมทรัพย์	ตรีรัตน์ เจริญยิ่ง
ศักดิเดช ภาณุพันธ์	นิภาพร คงมาลัย
ชาตรี ศิระศรัน	วณี ศรีนวล
จันทรเดช รัตนกุล	โสภิดา บุญนาค

Activity 6
Step 1: Listen and look.
Step 2: Listen, look, and repeat.
Step 3: Write all the six Thai province names in the space provided below the map.



1. ______________ 2. _______________ 3. _____________

4. ________________ 5. _________________ 6. _______________

Homework Module 1 Lesson 2

Activity 7

Read the following geographical names and divide them into syllables with a vertical line where appropriate. Pronounce by syllables. Read again as you would in a conversation in a reverse order.

เชียงราย เชียงใหม่ สุโขทัย นครสวรรค์ ลพบุรี โคราช

นครราชสีมา อยุธยา กาญจนบุรี กรุงเทพฯ ชลบุรี พัทยา

สัตหีบ หนองคาย นครพนม อุดรธานี อุบลราชธานี ขอนแก่น

เกาะสมุย สุราษฎร์ธานี ภูเก็ต สงขลา ปัตตานี นราธิวาส

ยะลา นครศรีธรรมราช

Activity 8

Read the following biographical names and divide them into syllables with a vertical line where appropriate. Pronounce by syllables. Read again as you would in a conversation.

ปราณี นพวิชัย นฤมล ลี้สมบูรณ์ ดวงเดือน สูตะบุตร มณีวรรณ แก้วกาญจน์

ช□□นาญ ศรีมงคล สมชาย จันทร์ฉาย สมพงษ์ วงศ์รักไทย บุญช่วย อ่อนเรือง

ชาญชัย ถาวรบุตร สมหมาย ไวค □□ พิมพ์จันทร์ แสงทอง ทวีสุข สุ่นศิ้ริ

Activity 9

Listen to a mixture of geographical and biographical names and write them separately in the column provided. Repeat after the speakers recording.

Geographical names	Biographical names

Activity 10

Listen and match. Fill in the blank with the letter of the hometown that corresponds with the name of the person.

a. หนองคาย ______________ 1. สมศักดิ์ ภักดี

b. สงขลา ______________ 2. ชาติชายโสภิตกุล

c. ลพบุรี ______________ 3. ด□□รง ตันเจริญ

d. อยุธยา ______________ 4. นฤมล ทวีสุข

e. เชียงใหม่ ______________ 5. กานดา อมรพันธ์

f. สุราษฎร์ธานี ______________ 6. ดวงตา เรืองเดช

g. อุดร ______________ 7. ประพันธ์ แสงทอง

h. โคราช ______________ 8. บุญมี บัวคง

i. ปัตตานี ______________ 9. สมบูรณ์ศรีมงคล

j. กรุงเทพฯ ______________ 10.ศิริพร สุทธิ

Greetings and Introductions Tha i SOLT I
Homework Module 1 Lesson 2

Acitivity 11
Translate the following sentences into English.
(1) คุณสบายดีหรือครับ

____

(2) บ้านเกิดคุณอยู่ที่ไหน

____

(3) ฝากความระลึกถึงไปยังคุณพ่อคุณแม่ของคุณด้วยนะครับ

____

(4) จะไปทานอาหารเย็นด้วยกันไหม

____

(5) คุณชื่ออะไร

____

(6) ไม่ได้พบกันเสียนาน

____

(7) ดีใจที่ได้พบคุณ

____

(8) สบายดีหรือ

____

(9) เป็นยังไงบ้าง

____

Activity 12

Read the following Thai passage and answer the questions.

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□

(1) Where is this person from?
(a) Nakorn Sawan
(b) Nakorn Ratchasima
(c) Nakorn Pathom
(d) Nakorn Sri Thammarad

(2) What is this person’s last name?
(a) Saeng Thong
(b) Srisakorn
(c) Sri Somboon
(d) Saeng Sanid